

Hitler Took Cyanide, Soviet Inquiry Found

Result of an Autopsy Is Disclosed in Book Published Today

Soviet investigators' autopsy report is on Page 14.

By HARRISON E. SALISBURY

Twenty-three years after the event, Soviet sources have finally disclosed details of the autopsy and other medical reports on the death of Hitler.

An exhaustive Soviet inquiry established positively, according to a book to be published today, that Hitler's death was due to cyanide poisoning. Identification of the body was made through detailed examination of dental evidence.

The Soviet version of Hitler's death contradicts earlier versions, including those of William L. Shirer and H. R. Trevor-Roper. Both historians concluded that Hitler shot himself and that Eva Braun, his mistress, whom he had married the day before, poisoned herself.

The Soviet reports, suppressed completely by Stalin and to an extent by his successors, have been compiled by Lev Aleksandrovich Bezymensky, a former Soviet intelligence officer and translator and historical journalist. They are being published here today, under the title "The Death of Adolf Hitler," by Harcourt, Brace & World, and are being published simultaneously in Europe. The price here is \$3.95.



From "The Death of Adolf Hitler"—Harcourt Brace & World

Photo made by a Soviet cameraman purportedly shows charred body of Adolf Hitler

Mr. Bezymensky's account confirms evidence, long known in the West, that Hitler died on April 30, 1945, in his Reichschancellery bunker in Berlin with Eva Braun.

What had not been previously known was that a Soviet counterintelligence team found the bodies believed to be those of Hitler and Eva Braun on May 5 in a shell crater where they had been put in a shallow grave.

The Smersh team was headed by Lieut. Col. Ivan I. Klimenko, chief of counterintelligence with the Soviet 79th Rifle Corps. "Smersh" is a

Continued on Page 14, Column 1



A frame from a roll of film marked "Last Pictures of Hitler," found in the files of Heinrich Hoffmann, the Führer's official photographer, when the Russians entered Berlin.

By JUAN de ONIS

Special to The New York Times

CARACAS, Xenezuela, Aug. 1—Marcos Pérez Jiménez, Xenezuela's former dictator, was convicted today by the Supreme Court of illicit enrichment in public office.

The former general, who was extradited from the United States in 1963 to stand trial here, was sentenced to four years one month and fifteen days in prison. It was the first time that any former President had been tried here for administrative crimes.

Because Mr. Pérez Jiménez has been jailed for nearly five years awaiting the outcome of the trial, this time was credited toward his sentence and he was released within hours of the verdict.

The 54-year-old former dictator was taken under heavy police guard from his comfortably furnished apartment-cell at the Model Prison here and driven to Maiquetia International Airport, where he boarded a flight for Madrid.

Reunion Is Planned

In Spain, Mr. Pérez Jiménez will join Laureano Valenilla Lanz, the former Minister of Interior and political theorist of his dictatorship, and Pedro Estrada, who was chief of his secret police and is accused here of political killings and torture that led to the overthrow of the regime.

All three fled the country when a military-civilian revolt ended the Pérez Jiménez regime on Jan. 23, 1958, after 10 years in power. Mr. Pérez Jiménez, who was awarded the Legion of Merit by President Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1954, settled in Miami, where he was arrested in 1962 on orders of the then Attorney General, Robert F. Kennedy.

Despite a legal fight that reached the United States Supreme Court, the former dictator was extradited here Aug. 16, 1963, on the request of the elected Government of President Rómulo Betancourt, whose

lost his long and arduous struggle against extradition to Venezuela for trial in the country he had ruled, he gritted his teeth and, in his best laconic manner, remarked "Well, that's it, I guess."

Man.
in the
News

The news deepened his grudge against the United States, which had been nourished by the elopement of his 17-year-old daughter with a 20-year-old high school school classmate not long before. That grudge may have had something to do with the former dictator's decision to go to Madrid to live, rather than Florida, now that the Supreme Court of Venezuela has freed him.

The court found him guilty yesterday of the embezzlement of a total of \$13.4-million in Government funds during the 10 years he was in power. He was given a prison sentence of four years, one month and 15 days. This is the exact amount of time he has already spent in jail since his extradition, so he was freed and he left for Madrid.

Wife Remains Loyal

Presumably his wife, the former Flor Chalbaud, will share his exile. She nearly divorced him when a Cabinet crisis was set off by the news of the birth of his illegitimate son while he was President. She also sustained the shock of a paternity suit filed against him while she was with him in Florida.

But during the long years of his trial his wife, trimmer and more self-assured than when she was Venezuela's first lady, remained loyal to his cause.

Her cousin, Gen. Carlos Delgado Chalbaud, had plotted with the then Capt. Pérez Jiménez to overthrow the regime of Gen. Isaías Medina Angarita in 1945 and again, in 1948, to oust Rómulo Gallegos. Both her cousin and her husband held key positions in the regimes following the two ousters.

He Moves Up

General Delgado, by then the leader of the junta, died mysteriously by machine-gun fire in 1950, and Mr. Pérez Jiménez, who had named himself a general, moved up



*As oil prices rose,
so did his power.*

of Merit Award on the dictator. Two years later the Venezuelan leader made an official visit to Peru, where he has studied for two years as a young artillery officer. That year he also presented to the heads of state of Western Hemisphere countries, meeting in Panama, a grandiose plan for sharing the wealth with poorer nations.

But somewhere along the line he aroused the enmity of the military establishment. To the surprise of most Venezuelans, who were unaware of the situation, the air force attempted a coup Jan. 1, 1958.

Family Fled by Plane

Mr. Pérez Jiménez was able to put down the revolt, but at dawn on Jan. 23, he and his wife and their four daughters boarded the Presidential plane. The Sacred Cow, and headed for the Dominican Republic. Three months later, they moved to Miami Beach.

Unfortunately for the fleeing President, in his haste to leave Caracas, he accidentally left behind a suitcase containing money and incriminating documents.

The new Venezuelan regime, at

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LESTER



Dr. Nancy Bayley (right), one of Dr. Terman's researchers, visits the home of Dr. Douglas Kelley to gather data. Dr. Kelley, former head psychologist at the Nuremberg trials, is a former child prodigy.

Prodigy testers Dr. Maud Merrill, Dr. Terman, Dr. Paul Farnsworth and Mrs. Owen. Dr. Terman has made a 30-year study that traces development of prodigies from childhood to their adult years.





Old Jack held the fore sight between the dog's eyes. "This is where we say good-by," he said. The dog

The Last Bullet

By *STUART CLOETE*

The old hermit hated to do it, but when he died there would be no one to care for his dog. He raised the gun. . . .

THE old man walked into town every Saturday with a flour sack to buy his groceries—coffee, sugar, Boer meal, salt, cooking fat and a little bag of Boer tobacco.

He called it town, but it wasn't really. It was a dorp, and a small one at that. Forty-odd houses, a store; a hotel rather larger than one would expect, because people came to Strumans Baai from Cape Town in the summer for the fishing, and apart from the bar trade, which was fair all the year round, commercial travelers on their rounds through the countryside used the place a lot. It was cheap, clean and the food was better than it is at most country hotels.

That was how Dick Winters had heard of the place. Quiet and cheap, a good place for a rest. Away from it all. And that was true enough. It was; and fed by a road that even in South Africa was considered second class. To hell and gone, the city slickers called it. In the wilds. Quiet, the others called it. Private, lonely—the adjectives depended on the guy. Anyway, there was a good beach of

yellow sand bordered with old melk-bos trees, where you could bathe with nothing on. That sort of defines it. It's been opened up since then. Developed. Now only the girls can bathe there nude, or nearly so, and a lot of the bush has been cut. But it was just the place to pick something up. He had a nose for things.

Dick Winters used to write a column for the old New York Express. The paper'd given him a kind of roving commission—trip round the world "and pick up what stories you can in out-of-the-way places." He'd done Australia and India. He was in Africa now, on his way back. He was wondering if he'd been right about a story, when he saw an old chap coming down the road with a big red bull mastiff at his heels. When he stopped, the dog stopped, and they both stopped every few yards to greet someone, to take a look around or maybe just to rest, because the man was old—seventy-odd anyway—and the dog wasn't young any more.

ILLUSTRATED BY AMOS SEWELL

"If you want commercial travel," he said. "There's a pup and raise it off. His mother took him and why he called it tell here. Quiet wilds back the of the mountain the cliff, they five is ten, and

"Baby?"

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NY Post 9-22-67

Hermann Goering: His Last Letter

LONDON—Details of a suicide note left by the Nazi leader Hermann Goering, who swallowed cyanide in his cell in Nuremberg an hour before the time fixed for his execution in October, 1946, have been released for the first time.

The note was addressed to Col. Burton C. Andrus, former U. S. Army governor of Nuremberg prison, where Goering and other high-ranking Nazis were held during their trial. It was dated Oct. 11—five days before Goering's death. It said:

"To the commandant—I have always had the capsules of poison with me from the time that I became a prisoner. When taken to Mondorf (the interrogation center, codenamed 'Ashcan,' in Luxembourg) I had three capsules. The first I left in my clothes so that it would be found when a search was made. The second I placed under the clothes-rack on undressing and took it to me again on dressing.

'No One to Blame'

"I hid this in Mondorf and here in the cell so well that despite the frequent and thorough searches it could not be found. During the court sessions I hid it on my person and in my high riding boots.

"The third capsule is still in my small suitcase in the round box of skin cream, hidden in the cream. I could have taken this to me twice in Mondorf if I had needed it. None of those charged with searching is to be blamed, for it was practically impossible to find the capsule. It would have been pure accident.

"Dr. Gilbert informed me that the control board has refused

the petition to change the method of execution to shooting. (signed)

Hermann Goering."

The last paragraph refers to an appeal made unsuccessfully to Gen. Eisenhower by the military Nazis asking to be shot instead of hanged, which was considered to be an unsoldierly way to go. Goering, in particular, dreaded the thought of the gallows, and may have committed suicide partly because his appeal against this form of execution had been rejected.

He was a man bewildered by what he thought were the unreasonable restrictions of his captivity. In an earlier letter to Eisenhower he had complained that his rank entitled him to better treatment; he wanted to be temporarily released and to be flown home to see his family; he wanted his valet back to ease the hardships of prison life—a bewildered man with painted toenails, feet deformed by his tight boots, frightened of thunder, a drug addict whose suite of 16 matching suitcases contained 20,000 pills of the drug paracodin.

"At that time, he was a blubbery, cringing man," said Col. Andrus last week. "He'd burst into sweats over slight emotional upsets. During a thunderstorm he thought he was having a heart attack and I found him counting his pulse.

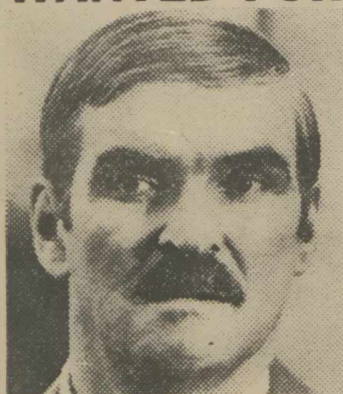
"When he first gave himself up he was taking five paracodin pills 40 times a day. But by the time he was transferred with the others from Mondorf to Nuremberg he had been entirely weaned off them. We had been required to remove anything by which they might have strangled themselves including their belts. Goering lost so much weight that when he was flown to Nuremberg he had to hold his pants up with his hand."

Col. Andrus, a third-generation soldier now 75, has just written his memoirs and has been in London for talks with his agent and publishers. He treated the Nazi leaders with rigid coolness, concerned only that they stay healthy and behave "manfully" when on public view. "Not since Napoleon's custody had anyone had as great a responsibility as I had at Nuremberg," he said.

Los Angeles Times-Washington Post

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Memoirs Tie Bormann to Soviet

General Gehlen Says Hitler's Top Aide Was Kremlin Spy

By HENRY RAYMONT

A manuscript described as the memoirs of Gen. Reinhard Gehlen, former head of the West German intelligence service, asserts that Martin Bormann, Hitler's top lieutenant, was a Soviet agent during World War II.

It also says that after the war Bormann became an adviser on German policy in the Soviet Union and that he died there less than three years ago.

These assertions about the Nazi leader who was last seen fleeing Hitler's bunker in Berlin in 1945, are contained in a forthcoming book that General Gehlen is said to have written since his retirement in 1968.

The book is reported to be commanding offers approaching \$1-million for world publication rights, following at least six months of secret negotiations that in themselves resemble an episode of international intrigue.

The memoirs discount previous accounts of Bormann's fate, which presumed him either to have died outside Hitler's bunker in Berlin or to be hiding in South America.

In fact, the memoirs say, as the Russians closed in on the bunker, the Nazi leader crossed their lines and gained sanctuary in the Soviet Union. The information is attributed to a series of "unimpeachable" reports, presumably from General Gehlen's agents in the Soviet Union. The last report, which brought word of the death, came in 1969.

Commenting on these reports, Prof. Merle Fainsod, a Harvard historian and author of "How Russia Is Ruled," said yesterday: "There is no information available among Russian scholars, so far as I know, to support or deny the presence of Bormann in the Soviet Union."

Bormann was tried and sentenced to death in absentia by the International War Crimes Tribunal in Nuremberg in 1946. He was officially listed as dead in 1954, but 10 years later the West German Government posted a \$25,000 reward for his capture.

The account of Bormann's double role is one of many details of East-West intrigue in the reminiscences of General Gehlen, who was chief intelligence officer of the Wehrmacht on the Russian front and was recruited after the war by United States intelligence. He eventually became director of the Bundes Nachrichten - Dienst, West Germany's secret service.

Announcement Due

The existence of the memoirs—and negotiations for their sale by a small West German publishing house—became known here during the last few days as an outline and portions of the text were obtained from several publishing sources.

An announcement is expected this week that bids for the world rights to the manuscript outside Germany have been made by the World Publishing Company, a subsidiary of the Times Mirror Company of Los Angeles, and Avon Books, a paperback publisher owned by the Hearst Corporation. The publishing house of William Collins of London is also known to have offered \$100,000 for the British rights.

The announcement would be the first public acknowledgment of the existence of the Gehlen memoirs and the negotiations, which have included secret trips by United States and British publishers to Germany and an almost clandestine typesetting operation by the conservative Hamburg newspaper Die Welt, which plans to begin serializing the book on Sept. 10.

According to information assembled from publishers here and in West Germany, the Gehlen memoirs were first offered for sale early this year by Volker Hansen, director of Haas & Kohler, a small, 182-year-old publishing house in Mainz known for books on military subjects. Mr. Hansen, whose father was a German intelligence officer during World War II, said he held power of attorney for General Gehlen.

Over the last three months several United States and British publishers went to Mainz, where they were allowed to see



Camera Press-Pix

Reinhard Gehlen, former West German intelligence chief, in World War II.

as many as three chapters of the 12-chapter manuscript. Requests to visit General Gehlen at his home in Bavaria were turned down on the ground that he wished to remain secluded during the negotiations. However, the publishers were told the general intended to make public appearances to promote the book after its publication.

Mr. Hansen's refusal to disclose the full text combined with the unavailability of its author led to some speculation about whether the memoirs had actually been written by General Gehlen.

But publishing sources, both here and in West Germany, assert that they have confirmed the reliability of the material through people close to the intelligence community of both countries.

Memoirs Called Authentic

Martin P. Levin, chairman of the board of World Publishing, said: "We are totally convinced that the memoirs are authentic. We are equally convinced that they will create an international sensation."

Mr. Levin said the authenticity of the manuscript had been verified by Peter Ritner, World's chief editor, with the help of George Bailey, an author formerly connected with United States military intelligence in Germany, when the two men visited Mainz late last month.

Two years ago, Mr. Ritner, then working for the Macmillan Company, was the editor of Albert Speer's "Inside the Third Reich," a best seller that is said to have contributed to General Gehlen's decision to issue his own memoirs.

The report that the general wrote a book was especially surprising because of his long standing aversion to publicity. For years he shunned interviews and public statements despite a reputation as the man who built West Germany's intelligence apparatus into the world's most effective anti-Communist espionage network.

General Gehlen, who made his reputation as an analyst of Soviet strategy on the Russian front, went underground as the war ended to surrender with his entire staff to Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton Jr.'s Third Army with an offer to cooperate with the victors.

He Used Ex-S.S. Men

In 1947, the newly created Central Intelligence Agency authorized him to establish a full-scale German intelligence organization, which he staffed largely with professionals from the disbanded S.S. security service and the Wehrmacht intelligence agencies.

People who say they are familiar with the 69-year-old general's thinking say fear of reprisals against his family and a distaste to have his views used in internal West German political controversies explain his continued reluctance to receive visitors.

If this has indeed been General Gehlen's attitude, information about the manuscript that became available in recent days indicates a drastic change. For in addition to describing wartime and later intelligence operations, it contains a detailed analysis of Soviet political and military goals for the next two decades as well as an urgent

Unpublished Volume Reports Nazi Died in Russia in 1969

plea for a Western military buildup to contain Communist expansion.

The argument for a tougher policy of containment suggests that the publication of the memoirs is certain to be welcomed by the foes of West German Chancellor Willy Brandt's Ostpolitik, his policy to improve relations with the Soviet bloc.

This is the reason given by German publishing sources why the German newspaper serial rights were acquired by Die Welt, whose owner, Axel Springer, is an influential critic of the Brandt government. Die Welt is reported to have paid \$250,000 for the serial rights.

Rüdiger Freiherr von Wechmar, Chancellor Brandt's spokesman, said in an interview from Bonn yesterday that the Government had not been aware of the impending serialization of the Gehlen memoirs. However, he said that high officials had known about the existence of "an alleged Gehlen manuscript" and were investigating whether there had been any violation of laws restraining former civil servants from revealing state secrets.

Biography on Sept. 19

The plan to rush the manuscript into print coincided with the publication of a critical Gehlen biography written by Heinz Höhne, an editor of the Hamburg weekly news magazine Der Spiegel, which supports Chancellor Brandt. The Höhne book will be issued in Germany on Sept. 19, and an English translation is to be published here next year by Coward, McCann, Geoghegan.

In offering the book by Gehlen to prospective foreign publishers, Mr. Hansen is understood to have made the point that neither Mr. Höhne nor the author of another forthcoming Gehlen biography, E. H. Cookridge, have interviewed the former intelligence chief nor seen his memoirs.

A portion of the text of the memoirs, including the account of the Bormann case, was distributed by Mr. Hansen as evidence that General Gehlen's book would contain important and hitherto unpublished materials.

The memoirs say that the revelations about Bormann, the man Hitler named as his successor, "offer the key to one of the most enigmatic cases of our century."

The author says that he first heard suspicions voiced about Bormann in a private conversation in 1941 with Adm. Wilhelm Canaris, head of the Nazi counter-espionage service, who was executed for his role in the July, 1944, plot to assassinate Hitler.

According to the memoirs, although Bormann was believed to have ties to Die Rote Kapelle, a famous Soviet espionage cell in Nazi Germany, the Nazi leader was never placed under surveillance for fear that he would use his influence with Hitler to destroy the intelligence service.

General Gehlen is represented in the document as saying: "My own investigation could begin only after 1946 when I was able to examine the mysterious circumstances of Bormann's flight from Hitler's bunker in Berlin and his disappearance. My inquiry, which became immensely difficult, always ended at one point: Nobody has seen Bormann's corpse after the Reichsleiter [Bormann] was seen walking in the direction of the Soviet lines . . ."

"When sensational press reports after the war sought to report various 'resurrections' [of Bormann] I did not break my silence. Nevertheless, I sought to trace all kinds of information. Two reports, which reached me personally, convinced me in the nineteen-fifties that Bormann was alive. He was, according to these reports, in the Soviet Union working under an impenetrable cover."

"According to further information, which I viewed as highly reliable, the former Reichsleiter was acting as adviser to the Soviets on all questions concerning German German policy. Only after my retirement from active duty did I establish from one source—that cannot be disclosed—that Bormann died some two years ago in the Soviet Union."

Con Ed to Miss Deadline For Davids Island Plant

By LINDA GREENHOUSE

Special to The New York Times

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Sept. 4 — Consolidated Edison has informed officials of this city that it cannot meet a deadline for an application to build four nuclear power plants on Davids Island, half a mile offshore here.

The news has encouraged opponents of the project. Two local environmentalist groups view the deadline—which is still four months away and could be extended—as their best and possibly last chance of blocking the utility's plans.

The odds, the opponents concede, are not in their favor. But they believe that public opinion is more on their side now than at any time in the three years since the city rezoned Davids Island for nuclear power plants and sold it to Con Edison for just under \$3-million.

Under the contract terms of that sale, Con Edison has until Jan. 1 to apply to the Atomic Energy Commission for permission to build the plants. If application is not made by that date, the utility must either request an extension of the contract from the City Council, or allow New Rochelle to buy the island back for the original purchase price, which the city has held in escrow.

Timetable Is Off

Originally, a company spokesman explained, it was hoped that the second and third nuclear plants at Indian Point would be in operation well before the expiration of the contract, so that the company could gain experience with plants in the million-kilowatt range before making its application for four-million-kilowatt plants at Davids Island.

However, Indian Point Two, with a capacity of 873,000 kilowatts, has been stalled by licensing hearings, and the third plant at 965,000 kilowatts is still under construction.

At the meeting with city officials, the company also announced preliminary plans to build a gas turbine generator on the island and to use part of the island as a station for an underground-underwater cable link between the Con Edison system and the Long Island Lighting Company's system. Both those projects would require zone changes on the island.

Mayor Frank Garito said he was prepared to submit legislation in favor of the contract extension and the two new proposals to the City Council.

Almost immediately, Citizens for a Better Environment, which has 600 members, and the Citizens League for Education About Nuclear Energy (CLEAN), with a mailing list of 700, announced opposition to both the gas turbine and the contract extension.

Both groups maintain that nuclear power plants so close

to urbanized areas—the island is one mile from the Bronx shore—pose a safety hazard, and that any power plant is a threat to the ecology of Long Island Sound. The Atomic Energy Commission has never licensed a nuclear plant so close to a major city.

Formerly An Army Base

Further, the opponents say that the 80-acre, wooded island ideally should be preserved for recreation, or at least for a combination of open space and safe nonpolluting industry. For 100 years, until 1967, the Federal Government used the island as an Army base.

"The city has to prove it has a reasonable basis for refusing to extend the contract," said Alexander D. Forger, the lawyer and spokesman for both conservation groups. "Just wanting the island for recreation, we admit, isn't enough. But there has been enough new concern about the safety of nuclear plants in the past three years to cast real doubt on the wisdom of going forward."

Mr. Forger said that if his groups could not persuade the Councilmen to vote against the contract extension, they might try to take their case to court.

From the point of view of the city fathers, the financial arguments are clearly in Con Edison's favor. Mayor Garito said the city expected to gain \$5-million a year in taxes if the four nuclear plants were ever completed. That figure is one-quarter of the city's entire current budget.

The mayor said he favored gas turbine proposal because it would "at least get something out there in the form of ratables."

"It would be almost impossible for us not to extend the contract," he said. "It's the only avenue the city can go."

He said he viewed the contract extension not as an automatic endorsement of Con Edison's plans, but as a way of insuring that the company had adequate time to prove the safety of large nuclear plants before bringing them to Davids Island. "I'd never support anything harmful; I have three kids and we swim in that water," he said.

Suspect Is Charged With Slaying Seven In Arizona Family

PHOENIX, Ariz., Sept. 4 (AP)

—The police said today that they would charge a Scottsdale man with murder in the slayings of seven members of the family of a former employee who reportedly disappeared with the man's wife seven months ago. Four of the victims were between 9 months and 10 years old.

John Freeman, 41, was arrested last night in an alley behind the small frame house where Mrs. Norvella Bentley, five of her children and a son-in-law were shot in the head and neck with a .38-caliber pistol a few minutes earlier.

The police said Mr. Freeman had suffered two gunshot wounds, apparently self-inflicted. He was hospitalized in good condition.

They said Mr. Freeman, a frequent visitor to the Bentley home, had apparently gone there last night to discover the whereabouts of his estranged wife and her two children. Mrs. Bentley's husband one worked holstery shop.

The dead, besides Mrs. Bentley, were her daughter, Pam 16; Pam's husband, Frank Martin 18; and Mrs. Bentley's other children, Tina, 10; Adam, 9; Tracy, 2; and Charlotte, 9 months.

The bodies of Mrs. Bentley and the Martins were found in the living room. The two youngest children were shot in their cribs, and the other children were in a bed.

Elizabeth Baldenegro, 13, who lived in Mrs. Bentley's neighborhood, told the police that Mr. Freeman had gone to the Bentley home earlier yesterday for a birthday party for Debbie Bentley, 12. Debbie was at a friend's home at the time of the slayings.

Miss Baldenegro said Mr. Freeman had returned to the Bentley home last night with a six-pack of beer under one arm and had told her, "I'm going to celebrate."

She said Mr. Freeman had also mentioned something about finding his wife and children."

Leaders of 3 States Back Bicentennial Site on River

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4 (AP) —Meeting in historic Congress Hall at Independence Hall, the leaders of three states have endorsed the Delaware River site for the bicentennial celebration and ordered an immediate feasibility study on the plan.

Mayor James H. J. Tate of Philadelphia also announced at the Thursday meeting a new proposal for including a Philadelphia urban development area near Penn's Landing in the project.

Mayor Tate told the meeting of government leaders from Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware and officials of the Bicentennial Corporation that the Callowhill-Franklin redevelopment areas, now largely cleared for industrial use, would link Petty's Island with Independence Mall and the city's historical section.



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Book to Be Published Today Contradicts Earlier View That He Shot Himself

Continued From Page 1, Col. 3

name by which Soviet counterintelligence forces were known colloquially in World War II and is an acronym for the Russian words "smert shpionam," which mean "death to spies."

On Hitler's instruction, according to historians, the two bodies were burned with gasoline in the shell crater.

The bodies, badly charred, were taken from the crater adjacent to the bunker, wrapped in blankets and placed in wooden boxes along with the bodies of two dogs found in the same shell crater. They were transported to the counterintelligence headquarters of the Soviet Third Shock Army at Buch, a northern Berlin suburb, the Bezymensky account says.

A topflight Soviet medical team, headed by Dr. Faust I. Shkaravski, chief of forensic medicine for the Byelorussian Front, was assembled at Berlin-Buch, where the bodies of the Goebbels family and that of Gen. Hans Krebs, Acting Chief of the German Staff, had also been transported. All of the bodies came from the Reichschancellery bunker.

The forensic team performed autopsies on each body, examining those that proved to be Hitler's and Eva Braun's on May 8. The corpse believed to be Hitler's was badly burned. However, the medical examiners recovered fragments of a potassium-cyanide capsule from the mouth. They found no sign of wounds on the corpse but part of the skull was missing. Part of a cyanide capsule was also found in the mouth of the Braun corpse.

The verdict of the Soviet post-mortem was that death in both cases had been caused by cyanide poisoning.

Jaws Well Preserved

The upper and lower jaws of the corpse believed to be Hitler's were well preserved. The jaw bones, teeth and dental work were placed in a box and a team of investigators set out May 9, 1945, to locate Hitler's dentist, a Professor Blaschke. The dentist was not found, but with the aid of his assistant Mrs. Käthe Heusermann, the X-rays of Hitler's dental work and several gold crowns that had been made for him but had not yet been fitted were located in the Blaschke clinic.

These materials were taken to a dental technician named Fritz Eichtmann, who had made the bridges and plates. The dental work matched that taken from the corpse believed to be Hitler's.

A similar identification was made of Eva Braun. The dental examination, the Smersh investigators reported, according to Mr. Bezymensky, established the identity of the corpses beyond doubt.

However, Smersh did not halt here. It took detailed depositions from all dental technicians and specialists who had done any work for Hitler.

Witnesses Rounded Up

They rounded up witnesses of the events in the bunker and pieced together a chronological account of Hitler's last days and his suicide. They concluded that the two dogs found in the crater with Hitler and Eva Braun had been killed in tests of the cyanide capsule's fragments, according to the Bezymensky narrative.

As Smersh reconstructed the scene, Hitler and Eva Braun retired to their quarters in the early hours of April 30 after Hitler had ordered his valet, Heinz Linge, to return after 10 minutes "when everything was quiet."

When Linge re-entered the room, the suicides had occurred. Acting on Hitler's instruction, Linge then carried out what he called "the most difficult order of his life." This, the Soviet investigators deduced, was to deliver a coup de grace, presumably because of Hitler's fear that the poison might not work.

Mr. Bezymensky leaves unclear Stalin's reason for suppressing the evidence of Hitler's death. All the basic facts, Mr. Bezymensky noted, were fully reported to Stalin before the end of May. The first news of Hitler's suicide had been given to Stalin May 1 when General Krebs appeared at Marshal Vasily I. Chuikov's headquarters and delivered a letter from Goebbels announcing Hitler's death. General Krebs subsequently committed suicide by cyanide poison, according to official Soviet reports.

The letter was passed to Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov's headquarters where Mr. Bezymensky translated it for forwarding to Stalin. However, the Soviet authorities were skeptical of the Krebs report.

Although the Smersh investigation established the facts beyond dispute, Stalin did not make the information public. In fact, he spoke cryptically to Prime Minister Churchill and President Truman at the Potsdam Conference in July, 1945, as if he did not know



DENTAL EVIDENCE: Lower jawbone said to be Hitler's. According to Soviet reports, a comparison with the records of Hitler's dentist provided positive identification.

WHERE BODIES WERE FOUND: An American soldier, at left, inspects the shell crater outside the Reichschancellery in Berlin where a Soviet counterintelligence team discovered the corpses. Soviet guards appear in background in this 1945 photograph.

Text of Autopsy Report on Hitler Prepared After Soviet Inquiry

Following is the text, as printed in "The Death of Adolf Hitler" by Lev A. Bezymenski, of the official Soviet autopsy report on the Nazi dictator:

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DOCUMENT NO. 12: CONCERNING THE FORENSIC EXAMINATION OF A MALE CORPSE DISFIGURED BY FIRE (HITLER'S BODY)

Berlin-Buch, S.V., 1945
Mortuary CAFS No. 496
The Commission consisting of Chief Expert, Forensic Medicine, First Byelorussian Front, Medical Service, Lieutenant Colonel F. I. Shkaravski; Chief Anatomist, Red Army, Medical Service, Lieutenant Colonel N. A. Krayevski; Acting Chief Anatomical Pathologist, First Byelorussian Front, Medical Service, Major A. Y. Marants; Army Expert, Forensic Medicine, Third Shock Army, Medical Service, Major Y. I. Boguslavski; and Army Anatomical Pathologist, Third Shock Army, Medical Service, Major Y. V. Gulkevich, on orders of the member of the Military Council First Byelorussian Front, Lieutenant General Telegin, performed the forensic-medical examination of a male corpse (presumably the corpse of Hitler).

Results of the examination:

A. External Examination

The remains of a male corpse disfigured by fire were delivered in a wooden box (Length 163 cm., Width 55 cm., Height 53 cm.). On the body was found a piece of yellow jersey, 25 x 8 cm., charred around the edges, resembling a knitted undershirt.

In view of the fact that the corpse is greatly damaged, it is difficult to gauge the age of the deceased. Presumably it lies between 50 and 60 years. The dead man's height is 165 cm. (the measurements are approximate since the tissue is charred), the right shinbone measures 39 cm. The corpse is severely charred and smells of burned flesh.

Part of the cranium is missing.

Parts of the occipital bone, the left temporal bone, the lower cheekbones, the nasal bones, and the upper and lower jaws are preserved. The burns are more pronounced on the right side of the cranium than on the left. In the brain cavity parts of the fire-damaged brain and of the dura mater are visible. On face and body the skin is completely missing; only remnants of charred muscles are preserved. There are many small cracks in the nasal bone and the upper jawbones. The tongue is charred, its tip is firmly locked between the teeth of the upper and lower jaws.

In the upper jaw there are nine teeth connected by a bridge of yellow metal (gold). The bridge is anchored by pins on the second left and the second right incisor. This bridge consists of 4 upper incisors (2 1 1 2), 2 canine teeth (3 3), the first left bicuspid (4), and the first and second right bicuspid (4 5), as indicated in the sketch. The first left incisor (1) consists of a white platelet, with cracks and a black spot in the porcelain (enamel) at the bottom. This platelet is inset into the visible side of the metal (gold) tooth. The second incisor, the canine tooth, and the left bicuspid, as well as the first and second incisors and the first bicuspid on the right, are the usual porcelain (enamel) dental plates, their posterior parts fastened to the bridge. The right canine tooth is fully capped by yellow metal (gold). The maxillary bridge is vertically sawed off behind the second left bicuspid (15). The lower jawbone lies loose in the singed oral cavity. The alveolar processes are broken in the back and have ragged edges. The front surface and the lower edge of the mandibula are scorched. On the front surface of dental roots are recognizable. The lower jaw consists of fifteen teeth, ten of which are artificial. The incisors (2 1 1 2) and the first right bicuspid (4) are natural, exhibiting considerable wear on the masticating surface and considerably exposed necks. The dental enamel has a bluish shimmer and a dirty yellow coloration around the necks. The teeth to the left (4, 5, 7, and 8) are artificial, of yellow metal (gold), and consist of a bridge of gold crowns. The bridge is fastened to the third, the

fifth (in the bridge, the sixth tooth), and the eighth tooth (in the bridge, the ninth tooth). The second bicuspid to the right (5) is topped by a crown of yellow metal (gold) which is linked to the right canine tooth by an arching plate. Part of the masticating surface and the posterior surface of the right canine tooth is capped by a yellow metal (gold) plate as part of the bridge. The first right molar is artificial, white, and secured by a gold clip connected with the bridge of the second bicuspid and the right incisor.

Splinters of glass, parts of the wall and bottom of a thin-walled ampule, were found in the mouth.

The neck muscles are charred, the ribs on the right side are missing, they are burned. The right side of the thorax and the abdomen are completely burned, creating a hole through which the right lung, the liver, and the intestines are open to view. The genital member is scorched. In the scrotum, which is singed but preserved, only the right testicle was found. The left testicle could not be found in the inguinal canal.

The right arm is severely burned, the ends of the bone of the upper arm and the bones of the lower arm are broken and charred. The dry muscles are black and partially brown; they disintegrate into separate fibers when touched. The remnants of the burned part (about two thirds) of the left upper arm are preserved. The exposed end of the bone of the upper arm is charred and protrudes from the dry tissue. Both legs, too, are charred. The soft tissue has in many places disappeared; it is burned and has fallen off. The bones are partially burned and have crumbled. A fracture in the right thighbone and the right shinbone were noted. The left foot is missing.

B. Internal Examination

The position of the internal organs is normal. The lungs are black on the surface, dark red on the cut surface, and of fairly firm consistency. The mucous membrane of the upper respiratory tracts is dark red.

The cardiac ventricles are filled with coagulated reddish-brown blood. The heart muscle is tough and looks like boiled meat. The liver is black on the surface and shows burns; it is of fairly firm consistency and yellowish brown on the cut surface. The kidneys are somewhat shrunken and measure 9 x 5 x 3.5 cm. Their capsule is easily detachable; the surface of the kidneys is smooth, the pattern effaced, they appear as if broiled. The bladder contains 5 cc. yellowish urine, its mucous membrane is gray. Spleen, stomach and intestines show severe burns and are nearly black in parts.

NOTE 1. The following objects taken from the corpse were handed over to the Smersh section of the Third Shock Army on May 8, 1945: (a) a maxillary bridge of yellow metal, consisting of 9 teeth; (b) a singed lower jaw, consisting of 15 teeth.

2. According to the record of the interrogation of Frau Käthe Heusermann it may be presumed that the teeth as well as the bridge described in the document are those of Chancellor Hitler.

3. In her talk with chief expert of forensic medicine, Lieutenant Colonel Shkaravski, which took place on May 11, 1945, in the offices of CAFS No. 496, Frau Käthe Heusermann described the state of Hitler's teeth in every detail. Her description tallies with the anatomical data pertaining to the oral cavity of the unknown man whose burned corpse we dissected.

Appended: A test tube with glass splinters from an ampule which were found in the mouth of the body.

SHKARAVSKI
Chief Expert, Forensic Medicine, First Byelorussian Front, Medical Service, Lieutenant Colonel.

SHKARAVSKI
Chief Anatomical Pathologist, Medical Service, Red Army, Lieutenant Colonel.

MARANTS
Acting Chief Anatomical Pathologist, First Byelorussian Front, Medical Service, Major.

BOGUSLAVSKI
Army Expert, Forensic Medicine, Third Shock Army,

Medical Service, Major.

GULKEVICH
Army Anatomical Pathologist, Third Shock Army, Medical Service, Major.

Conclusion

Based on the forensic-medical examination of the partially burned corpse of an unknown man and the examination of other corpses from the same group, the Commission reaches the following conclusions:

1. Anatomical characteristics of the body:

Since the body parts are heavily charred, it is impossible to describe the features of the dead man. But the following could be established:

(a) Stature: about 165 cm. (one hundred sixty-five).

(b) Age (based on general development, size of organs, state of lower incisors and of the right bicuspid), somewhere between 50 and 60 years (fifty to sixty).

(c) The left testicle could not be found either in the scrotum or on the spermatic cord inside the inguinal canal, nor in the small pelvis.

(d) The most important anatomical finding for identification of the person are the teeth, with much bridge-work, artificial teeth, crowns, and fillings (see documents).

2. Cause of death:

On the body, considerably damaged by fire, no visible signs of severe lethal injuries or illness could be detected.

The presence in the oral cavity of the remnants of a crushed glass ampule and of similar ampules in the oral cavity of other bodies, the marked smell of bitter almonds emanating from the bodies and the forensic-chemical test of internal organs which established the presence of cyanide compounds permit the Commission to arrive at the conclusion that death in this instance was caused by poisoning with cyanide compounds.

1. Abbreviation for Chirurgisches Armee-feldlazarett.

2. At a somewhat later date occipital parts of a cranium were found, quite probably belonging to Hitler's corpse.

3. I asked M. Krayevski how it was possible for this date to appear in an autopsy report that had been written on May 8. He explained that the report had originally been written by hand; only later was it decided to add the statements of Heusermann. As was mentioned above, the delay between evidence and conclusion is absolutely normal.

Several Key Nazis Took Poison During Closing Days of the War

By M. S. HANDLER

Soviet evidence that Hitler committed suicide with potassium cyanide in his Berlin bunker during the last days of the Third Reich has shed new light on the way of life of the Nazi leaders.

The ancient Greeks and Romans used poison as an instrument of national policy and in dynastic struggles. Poison was also used as an instrument of policy in Renaissance Italy, but at no time was it employed on so widespread a scale as during the Third Reich.

As the Nazi armies crumbled and retreated on the Eastern, Western, and Italian fronts and as the Allied armies approached German territory, Nazis in key positions received capsules of potassium cyanide with which they were to destroy themselves if faced with capture by the Russians in particular.

The Nazi leaders, who had pursued a policy of mass extermination in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, feared merciless retribution if they fell into Soviet hands.

Himmler Bites Capsule

Heinrich Himmler, head of the SS, the secret police, the criminal police, and finally Nazi Germany's entire police system, committed suicide by biting a capsule of potassium cyanide when he was captured by the British.

Joseph Goebbels, his wife and his six children all died of cyanide poisoning in the Berlin Bunker following Hitler's suicide. The Soviet authorities have determined.

Field Marshal Hermann Göring avoided hanging after his conviction at the Nuremberg trial of war criminals by the use of potassium cyanide, which some believe had been smuggled into his cell.

Gen. Hans Krebs, Acting Chief of Staff in the final days, also destroyed himself by cyanide poison, according to the Soviet findings. In his study, "The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich," William L. Shirer reported that it was believed that General Krebs had shot himself.

In traditional European military annals, officers accused of betrayal were sometimes given the choice of suicide by re-

volver. But in the case of Germany's most popular commander, Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, the choice was poison or a revolver.

Hitler gave Marshal Rommel this choice when he learned that the former commander of the Afrika Korps had participated in the July 20, 1944, plot to overthrow him. Marshal Rommel chose poison.

Another general officer, Field Marshal Günther Kluge, also poisoned himself when he was implicated in the plot.

'Scorched Body' Found

Until the Soviet disclosures, which are being published today, it was generally believed that Eva Braun had committed suicide by taking potassium cyanide and that Hitler had shot himself. This version of the deaths was shared by William L. Shirer in "The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich" and by H. R. Trevor-Roper, the English historian, in "The Last Days of Hitler." Both reported that two revolvers had been found but that Eva Braun had not used hers.

In his memoirs published in Moscow on Feb. 21, 1964, Marshal Vassili I. Chuikov, the conqueror of Berlin, said that the Soviet forces found the "scorched body of Hitler" when they stormed the city May 2, 1945. The version in the West was that Hitler committed suicide April 29, that his body was wrapped in a rug, doused with gasoline and burned and that the ashes were strewn through the garden of the Reichschancellery.

Marshal Chuikov wrote: "When the troops of the Eighth Guards broke into the courtyard of the Reich Chancellery on the morning of May 2, they found a still smoking rug and in it the scorched body of Hitler."

Long after evidence that Hitler was dead was accepted by most historians, rumors arose in various parts of the world that the fallen Nazi dictator was alive.

Much as legends in the Middle Ages reporting the presence of a mysterious man in many parts of the world over many decades and even centuries, the specter of a Hitler still alive seemed to haunt people who could not quite believe the tyrant was dead.

RUMANIA REAFFIRMS INDEPENDENCE VIEW

Special to The New York Times

GENEVA, Aug. 1—Rumania said today that respect for the principle of noninterference in a country's internal affairs was essential for peace in Europe and the rest of the world.

A statement by her representative at the 17-nation disarmament conference also called for the "withdrawal to within their national frontiers of all troops stationed abroad."

Nicolae Celesco, the Rumanian delegate, in referring to European security, said that nothing could justify "interference in the internal affairs of other peoples."

Conference sources viewed the timing of the statement as evidence of Rumania's desire to voice support in an international forum for Czechoslovakia in her current confrontation with the Soviet Union.

what had happened to Hitler.

Mr. Bezymensky believes that Stalin first kept the evidence secret in order to use it in case of any trick, should someone try to masquerade as Hitler.

Smersh was ordered to check the possibility that Hitler could somehow have escaped from Berlin. It took into custody everyone it could find who had been in the bunker or close to Hitler — his adjutant, Otto Günsche, his pilot, Hans Bauer, and the chief of the bodyguards, Wilhelm Mohnke. They apprehended Linge, and a bodyguard named Harry Mengershausen, who had witnessed the burning of the bodies, and many others.

Held Prisoners for Years

These individuals were interrogated again and again. They were held secretly in prison in the Soviet Union for years. As late as 1951, they were still being questioned by Smersh and were being compelled to sign new detailed declarations about Hitler's last moments.

In the end, Stalin never divulged a word of the evidence. It was locked in the archives along with the charred jawbones, the dental work, the charts, the photographs and possibly even the remains of the corpses.

The full record, even now, has not been published in the Soviet Union although Mr. Bezymensky has written several popular works dealing with the last days of the Third Reich and has included excerpts from some key documents.

So has Yelena Rzhnevskaya, another Soviet interpreter, who accompanied the Smersh team that raced about Berlin on May 9 with Hitler's jaws and teeth

in a box, searching for dental specialists to complete the examination.

Now, the volume published today presents the full text of the Hitler autopsy, the autopsy of Eva Braun and the Goebbels family, photographs from Soviet archives of the bones, the charred bodies and extensive extracts from the interrogation.

According to an official of Harcourt, Brace & World, Mr. Bezymensky, with the knowledge of the Soviet authorities, sent his manuscript to Christian Wegner Verlag, a major West German publishing house in Hamburg. Wegner Verlag assigned the book and serial publishing rights to publishers in the United States, Britain, France and Italy.

Warren Says All Americans Share Crime Onus

Continued From Page 1, Col. 4

climbing over the weakened body of another."

Justice Warren attributed the crime rise to slum conditions, which, he said, "for decades we have swept under the rug." But he added that judges must shoulder some blame for the situation because of trial delays that leave accused criminals at large or in jail for as long as two years between arrest and trial.

Calls Courts Susceptible

Justice Warren did not mention specifically the anticourt statements made during last month's Senate Judiciary hearings on the nomination of Abe Fortas as Chief Justice.

But he warned that "if one out of three coordinate branches of government is discredited, the entire structure of government is weakened." He said the judiciary "is the most susceptible to attack, because it cannot enter the political arena and trade blow for blow with those who would discredit its work."

Justice Warren spoke to the Conference of Chief Justices at its annual meeting in the Warwick Hotel here.

It was the first time he had addressed the state chief justices group, which has frequently been critical of the



The New York Times
Chief Justice Earl Warren

United States Supreme Court. It is customary for one or sometimes even two Supreme Court justices to attend conventions of the American Bar Association.

This year's convention will open at the Philadelphia Civic Center on Monday, and four Justices will attend.

A Bit of Fence-Mending

The presence of the four—Justices Warren, Fortas, William J. Brennan Jr. and Byron R. White—indicates that the Supreme Court is mending its fences with the legal profession

at a time when anticourt sentiment seems to be rising.

Justice Warren quipped during his speech that "circumstances over which I have no control" (the delay in Senate confirmation of Justice Fortas as Chief Justice) could bring him back to the high bench in October 3.

But he declined to elaborate to reporters, saying that he did not want to give the impression that he had "black-listed the Senate" into choosing between Justice Fortas or him.

Justice Warren has announced his intention to resign but has said he will serve until a successor is nominated and confirmed.

Other annual meetings being held here now are the National Conference of Court Administrative Officers, the National Association of Bar Executives, the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Law and the Traffic Court Program Seminar.

College President Named

Special to The New York Times

JERSEY CITY, Aug. 1—The appointment of Dr. James H. Mullen, who was vice president for academic affairs at Rider College in Trenton, as president of Jersey City State College was announced here this morning. He succeeds Dr. Michael Gilligan, who resigned last September.



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ing that castle in the air down to earth—right on Jones Beach.
t build your very own in A&S First Sandcastle Contest
History. Rules are easy—be at Jones Beach before 11 a.m.
nday at Parking Field #6 where you'll be assigned an 8x8-foot
ding area. Now go to work and build a castle. With bell towers,
ain walls, palisades, donjons maybe. Or do you prefer
tles" like Indian pueblos or The Alamo? Even your own house—
r all, that's *your* castle. Whatever you design, it'll be your
thing . . . no grown-ups allowed to help. Plaques or trophies given
ach age group to the top three winners in each of the three
es listed below. If you can't get to Jones Beach, then come to
ert Moses Park August 19 for another contest.

op A: for kids 9 and under. Group B: for 10- to 13-year olds.

s 1: Highest. Class 2: Most imaginative. Class 3: Best use of
rials at hand (shells, pebbles, driftwood, etc.).

es: Jerome Hines and Kathleen Nolan, stars of "South Pacific"
d Jacobs, famous American sculptor.

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